A Bad Outlook for the Reconciliation Efforts.

PROJECTS OF THE ANTI-HAYES MEN

Another Effort for the Reduction of the Army.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS ON THE RIO GRANDE.

Suit Between the Western Union and Pensacola Telegraph Companies.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

1 LULL IN POLITICAL MATTERS—SLOW PROG-RESS OF THE BECONCILIATION EFFORTS.

There is a temporary full in politics here caused by the adjournment of the Senate from Monday to to-morrow, The leisure has been used by Senators to talk over may set in with great severity to-morrow afternoon on the republican side. The consultations having in view measures looking to reconciliation between the anti-Haves men and the President have not made much progress. Vice President Wheeler is under-stood to urge the nomination of Mr. Packard as a

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5, 1877. THE GRAPH LINES IN PLORIDA -SUIT BETWEEN THE WESTERN UNION AND THE PENSACOLA COMPANIES-ARGUMENTS OF PERRY BEL-MONT AND SENATOR JONES.

the Western Union Telegraph Company was argued in the Supreme Court to-day by Mr. Perry Belmont and by Senator Jones, of Florida, on the part of the Pensacola Telegraph Company. The question involved in this case is the right of the Western Union Telegraph Company to maintain and operate a line of electric telegraph in the county of Escambia, State o Florida. The Florida company resists this right on the ground that under its charter from the State it is entitled to the sole and exclusive privilege to erect and maintain telegraph lines in said coupty. The Western Union Company bases its right upon the act of Congress, entitled "An act to aid in the construction of telegraph lines and to secure to the government the use of the same for posnilitary and other purposes," approved July 24.
This act authorizes any telegraph company ornaintain and operate lines of telegraph through or over any portion of the public domain of the United States, over and along any military or post roads of the United States which have been or may hereafter be tended that the provisions of this act are not applica-ble to a railroad coartered by a State upon which the act of Congress of July 7, 1838, declaring such roads post routes. On the other hand Mr. Belmont insisted that the act of Congress of July, 1866, is a regulation o sommerce, and the charter of the Pensacola Telegraph State law pretending to grant exclusive rights to a graph company, in fact attempted to regulate comstitution to Congress, and denied to the State. In this case the Western Union Company has already its lines within the State, in connection with lines coming the State's charter to the Pensacola Company attempts to "regulate" this commercial enterprise by excluding it from certain parss of the State. REDUCTION OF THE ABMY-ANOTHER EFFORT

TO BE MADE IN THE HOUSE-THE PRESENT

AVAILABLE FORCE. It is understood that an attack is to be made at one nuction in number to 15,000. This will emanate mainly from some members who have heretofore as sailed it under the leadership of Mr. Blackburn, of kentucky, and it is thought that General Banning. shairman of the House Committee of Military Affairs, does not support this movement. Such a reduction would be beaten in the Senate; but should it pass there it is taken for granted that the President would the measure, after which it could not get a twothirds vote of the House. The present law limits the number of enlisted men to 25,060. Included in this number are the following unavailable men and noncombatants according to last reports :--

ment Headquarters.

Ordnance Department.

West Point detachment

from which, if the sick, wounded, extra duty men in commissary and quartermaster's departments, mo chanics, teamsters, &c., are deducted, an army of less

GENERAL ORD ON THE NEEDS OF THE TEXAS FRONTIER.

General Ord, in his statement before the House Committee on Military Affairs, said that with the force at his command it was impossible to protect the Texan serious trouble might be precipitated upon his department. The previous statements of General Sherman and Colonel Johnson were indersed by Genera Ord as good reasons for providing an additional force The democratic members of the committee, a majority of the number, after carefully reading the President' message, say they have failed to discover cause for this orgent demand for an increased force. General committee in the last Congress, says that regardless of the lorce stationed there, the administration may at any moment find itself as completely involved in trouble as was Polk's administration thirty years ago. CAUCUS OF DEMOCRATIC SENATORS REGARDING

THE COMMITTEES. The democratic Senators will meet in caucus tomorrow to determine upon the names of the ad-Military, Navy and District of Columbia committees No additional chairmanship of any committe was given them, and on the Committee on Transportation to the Seaboard one democratic member is to be dropped.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5, 1877.

THE ALLEGED ILLEGAL ACTION OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Secretary of the Interior and the Attorney General, by reason of a reference of the subject to them at the last Cabinet meeting, have now under consideration for investigation and report to the Presitent the resolution recently passed by the House of Representatives concerning alleged violations of law by the Union Pacific Railroad and its branches, refusing to operate their roads without to this subject the Secretary of the Interio in his annual report calls the attention of the Presihas openly and persistently violated the provisions of

the statute in this particular, and, in conclusion, h

That there is such discrimination is beyond dispute. That it is in direct contravention of the Pacific Railroad acts can scarely be seriously doubted. There seems to be no disposition on the part of the Union Pacific Company voluntarily to remedy this evil, but I am of opinion that proper steps should be taken to enforce compinance with the acts of Congress.

THE COLORADO CASE. The House Committee on Elections to-day neard three proposed reports upon the Colorado contested case, etc.:—One submitted by Mr. Cox, (rep.) of Ohio, in favor of referring the election back to the people; one by Mr. Hiscock, (rep.) of N. Y., in favor of seating Mr. Hellord, the republican contestant, and the third by Mr. Springer, (dem.) of Ill., in favor of seating Mr. Patterson, the democratic contestant. At their meeting to-morrow the Committee will vote on the respective propositions.

INCOMETAX SILL OF MR. HABRISON, OF INLINOIS.

The bill introduced in the House to-day by Mr. Harrison, of Illinois, to provide for an income tax, proposes to levy upon the incomes of all United States citizens which may be over \$1,000 and under \$2,000 annually a tax of one per cent; over \$2,000 and under \$3,000, one and a quarter per cent, and a graduating scale up to and including \$23,000; over \$23,000 and under \$35,000, a tax of three per cent; over \$35,000 and under \$50,000, four per cent, and five per cent on

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF CLAIMS. The Commissioners of Claims have submitted the seventh of their reports made at the beginning of every regular session of Congress. They report on 1,659 Southern claims. The amount claimed is \$5,761,106; the amount allowed is \$434,638. They make allowances in 714 cases and 945 are disallowed. They report the general causes of total disallowances to be either disloyalty on the part of the claimant during the war or failure to prove active or constant loyalty, or to prove that the property was taken for the the term "stores and supplies," to which their jurisdiction is confined. The great deductions on allowed by claimants for their property and value to the government, or to the inclusion of items not within the jurisdiction of the Commissioners, or to failure to prove the accounts as charged. Under an act of the ast Congress claimants who have not yet preved up their claims are required to do so before the 10th day of March next, and the Commission itself is to con-tinue no longer than March 10, 1879. The Commissioners have still about two thousand claims awaiting final action, and no proofs at all have been filled in about seven thousand six hundred cases, being fully one-third of those presented under the act of March 3,

THE SENATE COMMITTEES-ACTION OF THE BE-

PUBLICAN CAUCUS. The republican Senators met in caucus to-day to receive the report of their committee appointed yesterday to revise the membership of the standing committees of the Senate. After considerable interchange of views arrangements were perfected by which the democrats will be accorded full minority representation on all the important committees except twonamely, Privileges and Elections and Railroads. To effect this purpose Mr. Howe will retire from the Finance Committee, Mr. Teller from Military Affairs, Mr. Kirkwood from Naval Affairs and Mr. Saunders from the Committee on the District of Columbia, leaving the vacancies to be filled by the appointment of such additional democratic members as a caucus of the minority may designate. The democrats already members of the other important Senate committees not named above, and have also the chairmanships tionary Claims and Engrossed Bills. The caucus today assigned Mr. Keilogg to three committee positions, viz.:—On Pensions, on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard and on the Mississippi Levees Committee. It was also arranged that Messrs, Windom and Matthews shall succeed Messrs. Howe and Forry, who retire from the Committee on Railroads.

OFF FOR RUSSIA.

DEPARTURE OF MINISTER STOUGHTON FOR ST. PETERSLURG-INTERVIEW WITH THE AMERI-CAN REPRESENTATIVE AT THE COURT OF THE

Amid the gloom of a storm of rain and mist Mr. Edwin W. Stoughton, the well known New York counsellor, took his departure for St. Petersburg yesterday in the capacity of American Minister to the gov ernment of the Russian Czar. The steamer Scythia, of the Cunard line, had been lying in the middle of the river since early morning, and shortly after twelve wharf in Jersey City, where the Fletcher was waiting to convey the party to the steamer. They were attend by Mr. Barnett, Mr. Stoughton's confidential clerk, and several servants, among whom was a French maid in attendance upon the Minister's wife, and an English valet, who acted as major domo to the entire party. The time of the steamer's departure having been delayed, owing to the tide, a large number of Mr. Stoughton's triends and also those of other passentunity to bid farewell to the travellers. Among those who went on board were General Burnett, Albert Bierstadt, W. Griffith, Colonel Stoughton, John Jay, ex-Minister to Austria: General Hardin, Mr. A. Childs Mr. and Mrs. Butler, A. M. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Musgrave and numerous other ladies and gentle-

men. The rain came down in torrents, and the trip on the tugboat to the ocean steamer was anything but a pleasant excursion.

"I nave very little to say before I leave," said Mr. stoughton to the Herald reporter, "and if I had it would got become me to say much in my present capacity. We all know that a war is progressing in the country to which I am accredited, and so far as "I have very little to say before I leave," said Mr. Stoughton to the Herald reporter, "and if I had it would sot become me to say much in my present capacity. We all know that a war is progressing in the country to which I am accredited, and so har as sympathies are concerned, either with one or the other of the belligerents, I have none beyond what my duties as the representative of the American government impose upon me. I believe this, however, that Russia to-day is very much like our country was during the early part of the rebellion. It is recovering lost ground both in Europe and Asia, which she had lost at the outset by reasons which will come to the turface better hereafter. We should all remember, however, in this country that Russia is a great nation, marching on as far as she can along the paths of civilization and doing for mankind according to her views more than is being done by other Easiern nations. The relations between this country and Russia are exceedingly cordial, and nothing on my part shall be wanting to make them still more so during my sojourn in the Czar's cominions." Mr. Boker, at present acting there in behalf of the United States, will be relieved, but, Mr. Wiekham Hoffman, late Secretary of Legation in Paris, will remain secretary of Legation and that is will be able to get along there very nicely, as the Russians are excellent linguists. In fact, any man who can speak french, and it pleases me greatly to hear that the Russian ladies speak a very excellent Ruglish. Of course it will be at liration, and to please were easily. All of them speak french, and it pleases me greatly to hear that the Russian ladies speak a very excellent Ruglish. Of course it will be at liration, is, I am told, a very pleasant city to live in. New York, but St. Fetersburg, especially in winer time, is, I am told, a very pleasant cit

CHEMISTRY OF THE BLOOD.

A lecture on the "Chemistry of the Blood" was delivered before a special meeting of the Alumni Association of Columbia College, at Delmonico's, last night, the lecturer being Dr. R. A. Williams sixty members were present Professor Drissla, the president of the association, presided. The lecturer illustrated his remarks in several instances with a magic lanters. "The old populor belief," he said, "that our system changes once in seven years hardly
meets the question. Our system is constantly changing. The arm of to-day is entirely different from that
of yesterday." The locturer dwest at length on the
difference between the blood of various animals, and
concluded with a resume of the recens scientific discoveries on the subject in hand.

Judge Humphreys' Decision on the Writ of Habeas Corpus.

THE SENATOR DISCHARGED.

An Exhaustive Consideration of Matters in General.

HISTORY, RELIGION AND THE BULWARKS.

Judge Humphreys, of the Supreme Court of the Dis-trict of Columbia, delivered his decision to-day in the ase of Senator Patterson, brought before him on a writ of habeas corpus. The decision is one of the most remarkable that ever issued from the judicial bench; not so much from the conclusion reached as siders the matter purely from its political aspects from his political opponents and for this reason dis-charges him. The following is a comprehensive sum-

charges him. The following is a comprehensive summary of the decision:

In the matter of John J. Patterson, relator in habeas corpus to be released from warrant of arrest on the requisition of the Governor of South Carolina, before David C. Humphreys, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia:

"Semanman: —Regard and respect for the country, the parties and the distinguished counsel in this case domain that reasons shall be stated for the judgment given. I may be wrong. I simply think that I am right. We are here on the present occasion to acknowledge the full force of the doctrine of the ascendancy of State authority. The proper recognized Executive of the old-time honored State of South Carolina makes a requisition for an alleged fugitive irom justice. The person alleged to be a fugitive is one of the accredited representatives of the State In the Senate of the United States.

of the oil-time bonored State of South Carolina makes a requisition for an alleged togitive from justice. The person alleged to be a fugitive is one of the accredited representatives of the State in the Senate of the United States.

We cannot obliterate from the records of our country the memorable contests about the sovereignty of the States of this Union. The early history exhibits the jealousies, both political and judicial, of the State and federal governments. The long contests on the Bench, at the Bar, before the people, in the Senate and House of Representatives, both of the Congress of the United States and the general assemblies of the States, in the engages of the United States and the general assemblies of the States, in the conventions of the States, in the mighty throes of armed conflict—all attest the gravity of the questions. Still we have a written constitution to applied to his own country the dying wish of the Venitian for his "esto perpetua." "The Senate of the United States stall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years," sec. 3, art. 1. "Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members," sec. 5, art. 1, elause 1. Clause 2 of the same section and article recites, "Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds expol a member." There is no security in departing from the chart. Why have the English people built up what we term a permanent British government? The different antagonisms and conservatisms of human nature bave accomplished the result. If this be true there, pause a little while and see the connection between the stability of that empire and our Republic. Of this any court must take notice, because it is a part of the record which cannot be expanded. A judge is presumed to deliberate.

Section 6 of article 1 provides, among other things, that Senators and Representatives "shall in all cases, except

A person charged in any State with treason, folony or other crime who shall five from justice and be found in another State shall, on domand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

Section 843, Revised Statues of the United States, District of Columbia, provides that:—

turn to the starting point.
In this case where is the grand centre around which In this case where is the grand control around which the other provisions of the grand compact cluster? The State alone and only can accredit a member of the Senate or floure of Representatives. When the State seal is attached to a commission can the caprice of party feeling alter that authority? Let us pause in these revolutionary times and appeal to some leading

party feeling alter that authority? Let us pause in these revolutionary times and appeal to some leading principle.

STATE SOVERRIGHTY.

Now go back to clause 2, section 9, article 1. We find "The privilege of the writ of labens corpus shail not be suspended unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it." No person desires this. The State of South Carolins, through its counsel and accredited representatives and agents, has risen to the dignity of the occasion. Dut the State of south Carolins, through its counsel and accredit under the seal of the State the petitioner to be its member and representative to and either branch of Congress of the United States? The papers show that he is a member of the Senate. Acknowledging full State sovereignty on this point, the commission antedates the requisition. The petitioner was sent to Washington. Can he be said to be a fugitive from justice? Could the Legislature of the State revoke the commission? It may instruct to vote in a certain direction. That instruction may or may not be obeyed. What is the remedy? We have a nation, of Seffators who did not obey the injunctions of even the power which sent them to represent the sovereignty of the State. Can we judicially ignore and biot out and expunge the historical reminiscences of our brief history as a united people? Not at all, as it occurs to my mind. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of this District is by law constituted as the executive authority on the nature of extradition. This is entirely constitutional and binding. Why were flitten asmediments made to the original writing? To check and control the airgy passions? Is one provision inconsistent with another? The act of 1783, February 12, section 1, contains a requirement that "the expert which and there is no indictment with another? The act of 1783, February 12, section 1, contains a requirement that "the expert in midetiment with another? The act of 1783, February 12, section the aw of early passions? Is one provision necessity STATE SOVEREIGHTY.

The learned Judge proceeded to a consideration of the political trials in England and France and to the bulwarks thrown around the citizen by the constitu-

tion and continued:

A. Senator or Representative is as much entitled to the writ as the humblest cottager in the land,

A CENTORS PRALIEL.

Would it be unjudicial in me to say in this connections.

Daughters of Jerusalem, weep not for me, but weep for

Would it be unjudicial in me to call attention to the

Would it be unjudicial in me to call attention to the second announcement;—

When he was set down on the judgment seat his wite sent unto him, saving, lives thou nothing to do with that just man; for I have suffered many things this day in a dream because of him.

It is would be outside a cold judicial opinion to appeal to those high ideas, why was that article of the amendments or the subject of religion introduced as a solemn fundamental provision of our original law? That no sect or denomination should have the right to claim exclusive privileges. Crime may be committed, but do not let party spirit or rancor mingle in the accusation. Beturn, it you please, to the central point. There is not a household in all this land but recognizes an obligation to the written constitution of the present and the bereatter. I might believe in the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost. Others might believe in the one and not in the third. I might believe in the one and not in the third. I might believe in the one and not in the third. I might believe in the one and not in the third. I might believe in the one and not in the third. I might believe in the one and not in the third. I might believe in the one and not in the third. I might believe in the one and not in the third. I might believe in the one and not in the third. I might believe in the one and not in the third. I might believe in the one and not in the third. I might believe in the one and not in the third. I might believe in the one and not in the third. I might believe in the one and not in the third.

ically changed by the emancipation of a population, elevated to the dignity of citizenship, the ancestors of which were kidnapped by the white man and forced into slavery, and by that same white man and forced into slavery, and by that same white man discentification bondage. A sense of justice and right has prevailed. Can a court lose sight of the changes made in the population of our country and their relative political rights? There are many families of human beings; there was but one common origin; the term "race" has been changed to "branch." We are branches of the same common lather and mother. Articles 13, 14 and 16 of amountments redognize and enforce this idea, notwithstanding the Dred Scott decision. At that time the law was different.

What has this to do with the question of the obligation to deliver the petitioner to the State authorities to be prosecuted as a criminal? The response must be that we cannot shut out the fact that animosities still exist and that the greatest security for life and liberty resides in the delays afforded by law. The two elements are still bostile, and each in its civil ascendancy will seek revenge. Human nature is the same everywhere. The rules of law are intended to be adapted to human affairs and those laws to be administered so that the passions and prejudices may be controlled. We are bound to judicially know the administered so that the passions and prejudices may be controlled. We are bound to know that in many of the States of the Union, and as far as erganized civil power can do so protect each from the oppression of the other.

We are bound to know that many Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the Union is as much bound to adhere to its obligations of good laith as its an individual. A State may have the physical power to repudiate its own obligations, but if it has already put forth to the world its accredited agent, and the funds are in the hands of the creditor, she may not withdraw them upon a taking to say that the whole work of the constitutio

commission.

Let us rise, if you please, to the dignity of the subject. A State of this Union accredits a representative in the Schate for the constitutional term of six years, it to be a whole term. Could the States of Massachusetts or South Carolina revoke the authority of Mr. in the senate for the constitutional term of six years, if it be a whole term. Could the States of Massachusetts or South Carolina revoke the authority of Mr. Webster or Mr. Calhoun to represent them during the period of their authenticated mission? * * * We can efface and expunge the records of a rebellion against the integrity of our union of States. Yet we cannot blot out the necessity of trusting a rebel. Neither can we obliterate the propriety of having some faith and confidence in what has been termed 'buggers.' These are matters of instory, and the history of our own country. We must keep cool and steady. Let the forms and delays of the law have their proper course. Let the writ issue and be obyed in proper cases. Let the speed be increased so that there is no collision. We can save our country from commotion resulting from prostration by observing some conservatism, checks and balances. There is no reith without adherence to articles. The judicial faith is in the articles of the instrument called the constitution of the United States. The babe looks to its mother's eyes to discover an approval or rebuke of its conduct. It will then turn to the sterner countenance of the father to know it it can proceed. We are in our infancy. We must look to the history of our country, which is necessarily a continuance of the father to know it it can proceed. We are in our infancy. We must look to the history of our country, which is necessarily a continuance of the father to show it it can proceed. We are in our infancy. We must look to the history of our country, which is necessarily a continuance of the father to the world. Our jurisprudence is gathered from all ages and all sources. Look to the sterner old countenances of the fathers of law. Let the codes and institutions and historical events be of some value to us. We have said that the infant in the lap of its mother observes the glance and will, wait a while. There seems to be in all nature some cardinal haptismal process which the child will never forget, nor

compliment was not returned and the German entered the proud city of Paris? Let us escape by virtue of our written constitution the awfall enactments of Communism which followed the entrance and departure of German arms, physical power and force. It would be see casy and convenient a mode of getting rid of an antagonist upon a change of political parties by trumping or hastily patching up charges that I think we had better pause a while. Wait coming events and the country is safe.

I think I am bound to take judicial cognizance that party organization is one thing and faction to destroy it is another. The most crue i yranny would be the application of civil forms of law to the dominance and triumph of the passions of a faction. I cannot reconcile it to my sense of duty to give aid in placing manacles and hand-cuffs around and about the individual citizen for the purpose of suprendering him bound into the hands of those who may not be dispassionate enough to vindicate the true right of the inividual, or to those who might be led by impassioned appeals to a condition of mind that they could not resist.

Zeal for the correction of wrong has often led to the conviction of the innocent. It is the duty of courts to sit still, deliberate, and with civil procedure throw their protection in such a directionally, morally, intellectually capacitated to dispose of the

is a member. This body is legally, constitutionally, morsily, intellectually capacitated to dispose of the questions involved and to condemn or acquit.

I discharge him from arrest of the warrant for his extradition, and the same is hereby ordered.

DAVID C. HUMPHREYS, Justice.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

SUPERINTENDENT KIDDLE'S MONTHLY REPORT-APPOINTMENT OF NEW SCHOOL TRUSTEES. terday afternoon, the President, Mr. William Wood, in the chair. Twenty members answered to their names. A number of communications were received from the different wards relative to a variety of subjects, and

reterred to the proper committees. Mr. Henry Kiddle, Superintendent of the city schools, submitted his monthly report for November He said that during the past month examinations wards, and of the 132 classes examined the instruction in 51 was lound to have been excellent, in 69 good and in 12 fair. The general management in 7 of the schools visited is reported as excellent. in 6 good. Some of the teachers in these schools not discharging their duties in a islactory manner. The schools of the House of Reluge were also examined. All the arrangements there for the care, employment and education of inmates appeared to be of the most effective nature. The three schools contain 936 boys and girls. The discipline appeared to be very effective, the monthly reports of the principals show that on the lat of November the total number of registered pupils in the grammar and primary schools was 119,808, showing an increase, as compared with last year, of 4,783, and that the avorage attendance during the previous month last year, and is the largest average daily attendance of pupils ever reported in these schools.

EKSOLUTIONS OFFERED.

Commissioner Wickham offered the following resolution:—

tion:—
That the Committee on Bylaws be directed to inquire into the propriety and expediency of adding to the present standing committees of the Board one to be known as the Committee on Supervision and Discipline, to whom as the Committee on Supervision and Discipline, to whom all companints of the inefficiency of teachers and of defects in discipline made by the City Superistendent shall be reported, and who shall likewise be empowered to make, when necessary, preliminary investigations of such matters before they are formally presented to the Board. The resolutions were reported to the Committee on By.aws.

Commissioner Kalzenburg offered the following resolutions, which were referred to the Committee on Bylaws:—

Bylaws:—
That the principals of our schools be instructed to prohibit the teachers under their control to retain the politice in their classes for the purpose of instruction, or "cramming," after three o'clock P. M.; that all kinds of receptions in primary departments are in faurer prohibited, and that the respective principals be informed of these resolutions.

Mr. Edward Schell was appointed trustee to fill the vacancy caused by the removal of Mr. Earle from the Pitteenth ward, and Mr. E. Kelly received the nomi-nation to take Mr. Alsten's place in the Nicoteenth

nation to take air. Aisten's piace in the Nincicenth ward.

Commissioner Dowd offered a resolution wherein it was provided that the sataries of the teachers in the various schools throughout the city should be paid during the coming year in accordance with rates fixed by a system based upon the average school attendance in their respective wards. This motion was agreed to.

Misckl.Ascors Matriks.

The Superintendent of Trunney reported that 1,348 cases had been investigated last month, 942 of which were not classed as trunnis, leaving 406 trusnis and non-attendants; 397 of these were returned to school and nine committed to the New York Catholic Protectory.

A SPIRITED CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

an extra Christmas number for 1877. The success attending the publication of the Centennial Christmas number was so great the publishers have made ex traordinary exertions to make their forthcoming publication a brilliant and interesting one. The new numrecognizes an obligation to the written constitution of the present and the hereafter. I might believe in the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost. Others might believe in the one and not in the third. I might believe in the one and not in the third. I might believe in the one and not in the third. I might believe in the one and not in the prophets to mean Jesus Christ as an oqual or coeteront with the Father, or we might construct the one to be an emanation from the other, with question of sack.

It is a memorable fact that the political elements and power of the country have been essentially and rad-

STANLEY IN ANGOLA.

Warm Interest of the Portuguese in the Daring Explorer.

CONTINUAL HONORS.

Correspondence with the Governor General of the Province.

The Department of State has received a despatch dated the 30th of October from the United States Consul at Lisbon enclosing copies of correspondence transmitted by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Portugal in reference to the arrival of Mr. Henry M. Stanley at St. Paul de Loanda and his reception there by the Portuguese authorities.

important discoveries made by Mr. Stanier, and it is thought that the result will be the opening of an important trade with that hitherto unknown country lying between the vast possessions which Portugal has on both the east and west coasts of Africa. A Portuguese exploring expedition left Lisbon during the past summer for the purpose of traversing and exploring central Africa from the Province of Angola on the West Coast to that of Mozambique on the East Coast, both being Portuguese colonies, and one object Congo, a problem successfully solved by Mr. Stanley. Loands, from whom they report that they have re which will greatly facilitate them in the difficult task they have undertaken. The distinguished attentions and courtesies shown an American citizen by the au thorities of Angola, as set forth in the following cor respondence, cannot fall to be highly gratifying to the people of this country.—

A LETTER PROM THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF ANGOLA.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF THE PROVINCE OF ANGOLA, Aug. 21, 1877.

HENRY M. STANLEY, Esq. :-Sin-His Excellency, the Governor General, for himself as well as for the whole province, congratulates you on your arrival in this capital, happily preserved from the innumerable dangers which have surrounded you on every side, having, as a courageous explorer, succeeded in unfolding the secrets of Central Africa, benefiting science and opening the path for civilization. To-morrow the representative of the United States will be in the city, from whom you will receive every assistance, but, the meantime the Governor General considers it as honor to offer, and will have great satisfaction if you render. The Governor General also considers that the distinguished undertaking which you have accomplished is not only a great honor to America, but is of the greatest interest for the whole civilized world. you are not simply on account of your distinguished personal qualifications, but a duty which is due to one common interest.

You will be pleased to receive the sincere con-Your Excellency. CUSTODIO JOSE DUARTE.

Secretary General of Angola.

St. Paul Dr Loanda, August 22, 1877.
Your Excellency:—While responding to your kind and noble welcome contained in your letter received by me last evening I am impressed with the very high honor you have done me, and feel myself unable to my heart. The honorable offers of assistance you have me since I sighted the broad Congo on the 9th of this month. I received supplies from a Portuguese gentic-man, a resident of Boma, on the 9th of August. I was chaperoned so far as Ponta de Lenha by Dr. Henriques and others of Boma, and a few days after my arrival at Kobinda, while thinking anxiously about the ways and means of taking my expedition to your city, a Portuguese gunboat, the Tamija, was placed at my disposal for that purpose by her gallant commander, and every officer on board has done his utmost to contribute to the comfort of my people and myself. Arriving at this city, Your Excellency generously continues these extraordinary have already met.

Your Excellency, I beg to assure you that the favors have already received and the great honor you have conferred on me are highly appreciated, and will be think, also, that they may not only well stimulate me to merit still further approval at your hands, but that they encourage other young explorers to penetrate the wild tract of this great and rich continent for the benefit of science and civilization.

Your Excellency, I have the bonor to remain your

HENRY M. STANLEY. humble servant,

A WRONGED WIDOW. Before the Vice Chancellor's Court, in Newark, yes

terday, the case of the Citizens' Loan Association of that city versus C. M. C. Morrow, J. Frank Fort and bar, was resumed. The facts in the case are briefly these:-James Conway, a well digger, died, leaving to his widow a house and lot valued at \$2,500. On it was a \$400 mortgage. The widow had nothing with which to pay the funeral expenses. Before his death Conway went security for some \$60 for a friend Suit was brought to recover from the estate Suit was brought to recover from the estate and judgment secured. To pay the judgment the property was sold at Sheriff's sale for a mere song. Mrs. Conway knew nothing whatever of the proceedings. She is a very illiterate woman, not being able to citize read or write. The undertaker was the first to advise her of the matter. With him she visited a lawyer, who told her that he had bought the place and asked her how much her husband's funeral expenses were. She said \$2.00, He said, "If will pay that." She then said, "How much for the widow? I am a desciate one." "Not a cent," said the lawyer. The widow then, for fear her husband's runeral expenses would not be paid, signed away what was in reality her right of dower. She made "her mark." A month afterward she was ejected from her own housa.

Yesterday, after the reading of the defendant's answer to plaintiff's prayer asking for the setting aside of the Sheriff's saie on the ground of alleged constructive fraud and inadequate price paid for the property, the Vice Chanceller advised that a settionent of the matter be made between parties interested. After private consultation with the Vice Chancellor and between themselves the counsel agreed to an adjournment of the case, with the understanding that a settlement satisfactory to all parties interested would be made. It is understood that this settlement will admit as a lien upon the property the \$400 morting to the heirs of James Conway upon the payment to Fort, Jobs and Morrow of the sums paid by them for the property, the Sherif's fees and back taxes, amounting to about \$500. and judgment secured. To pay the judg-

A SOMERVILLE ROMANCE.

SAD STORY OF WOMAN'S WEAKNESS AND MAN'S PERSIDY. 4

The New Jersey Court of Appeals has just rendered a decision in a case which has all the elements of a highly sonsational drama—s romance in real life. Ten years ago there dwelt is the quiet town of Somerville, the county town of Somerset, a pair of devoted lovers, named John R. Doughty and Miss Adelia Vandeventer. John is the son of Joshua Doughty, one of the richest men of the place, while Adelia is the daughter of Mr. Peter Vandoventer, a weil-to-do gentleman of good social standing. John was a rather good looking youth, but standing. John was a rather good looking youth, but not noted for his steadiness of character. Adelia grew up a girl passing fair to look upon—tail, graceiul and of very winning manners. Between the two young poople it was a case of real love; but, as is frequently the fate of such cases, it was looked upon with disaavor by the parents of both parties. Nevertheless the young people continued their contiship, and inaily the girl's father gave a hall-hoarted consont to the engagement.

SENUCTION AND DEREKTION NEXT.

Doughty proved unworthy of Miss Vandeventer, He took advantage of her trustfuness and seduced her. Next he deserted bor, giving as a reason that his father threatened to disinher; him if he married her. Ignorant of the true inwardness of matters Mr. Vandeventer welcomed the turn things had apparently taken. It was not until his return from a western visit that he discovered the real state of affairs—saw his daughter's condition. He became almost crazed

with anger. Becoming calm he resolved to appear to the law for a vindication of his daughter. Meanwhile he met Doughty and a meeting was arranged between him and Miss Vandeventer. It took place. There was a revival of the old feeling, and Doughty agreed forthwith to marry the young lady. He asked, however, that his father might be sent for before a final determination. It was at agreed, but the father refused to have any hand in the matter. Then the son ordered the marriage to go on, and the knot was duly tied in presence of a select company. Next morning John went to lithnos on business for his father, and this was the last she ever saw of him. A few years ago the wife reductantly sought a divorce and filed a bill in the New Jersey Chancery. To the surprise of her counsel appeal was taken by Doughty, who pleaded that he had already been divorced in Illinois and had married there. After recovering from their amazement Mrs. Doughty's counsel, Congressman N. H. Clark and Mr. Cortland Parker, of Newark, amended thoir bill and attacked this Illinois judgment as being without notice and the product of fraud and perjury, and the Vice Chancellor decided for Mrs. Doughty, both upon the ground that the judgment was void for want of legal notice and that it was obtained by fraud and perjury. From this decision Doughty appealed to the Court of Appeals. It was argued by the same counsel and resulted in a second victory for Mrs. Doughty.

THE LOAN EXHIBITION.

RAINY DAY VISITORS-SOMETHING ABOUT CAPO DI MONTL .

my of Design, for the benefit of the Society of Decorative Art, arrived wet from the press at about noon yesterday, and was eagerly purchased by those vis-itors who had been groping in the dark, as it were, during the morning. The pictures which were at first neglected attracted considerable attention. The fol-

owing is a list of them, with their owners :-Mr. Jordan L. Mott loans The Donation, Casto Objects of Art, Desgoile; Popping the Question, Madan; Falling Leaves, G. W. Boughton; The Dancing Lesson, Leon Caille; Landscape, Rosseau; The Two Friends, David Coe; The Bursting of the Bomb, A. Schreyer; Landscape, Daubigney, and The Stroll-

ing Players, Eastman Johnson, N. A.
Mr. John Hoey loans The King is Within, by Meisonier; Egyptian Butcher, Gérome; En Repast ues Court, Fichel, and L'Almée, Gérome

Mr. J. Abner Harper loans Christening in the Black Mr. J. Aoner Harper loans Christening in the Black Forest, by G. Brion; The Fountain of Love, Jean Aubert; Sheep, Charles Jaques; Thoughts of the Past, Jaquet; Cattle, Van Marcke; The Sweep, Eastman Johnson; Mating, Kaemmerer; Objects from the Louvre, Histo Desgoffe; The Cup that Choers, F. Kraus; Pages and Attendants, Time of Louis XIII, Afred Gues; Playing at Jackstones, E. Zamacois; The Chase, Fromentin; The Discussion, Steinhell; The Magic Mirror, Alma Tadema, and Forest of Fontainobleau, by Diaz.

Mr. J. J. Astor loans Mother and Unild, by C. L. Müller; Old Age of a Prince, Lucius Rossi, and Scene in the Franco-Prussian War, by Detaille.

Mr. Wilham Astor loans Taie of Arab Horses, by Fromentin; Arab Horses Grossing the Brook, Schreyer; The New Novel, Toulmouche; The Court Martial, Feniers; La Petite Jeanette, Merle, and The Refectory, by Vine St. Verche.

Mr. Morris K. Josup sends Maidenhood, by Chapin; The Alhambra, by Ed. Zamacois, unfinished at the time of the artist's death, and the Head of a third, S. M. Rause.

S. J. Harriot sends After the Shower, William Hart; A Home by the Sea, W. Whittredge; Sunset on the Ocean, W. F. Richards; Alhambra, Samuel Colman, and A Lady of Rank at Prayer, by A. Leasel.

Richard M. Hunt loans a Millet, a Brion and a Boy and Butterfly, by William M. Hunt.

Mrs. Phipps sends portraits of Mrs. Bingaman, Mrs. Sargent and Governor Winthrop Sargent, all by Gilbert Stuart.

Mrs. J. Lawrence McKiever loans a Mary Magdalen, artist unknown. Forest, by G. Brion; The Fountain of Love, Jean

Mrs. J. Lawrence McKiever loans a Mary Magdalen

Mrs. J. Lawrence McKiever loans a Mary Magdalen, artist unknown.

David B. Ogden loans a portrait of Alexander Hamilton painted by Turnbull.

Mrs. J. Hunt loans a choice collection which consists of Dominican Friara, by Ethu Vedder: Children, by W. M. Hunt; A Girl Spinning, Millet, and The Bather, by Diaz.

Mr. John Wolf loans Don Quixote Entertained by the Student Basil and His Wile Quinterla, by Gustave Poré, and An Arab Pacha Entering His liarem, by George Claisin.

Mr. J. Crosby Brown loans Children.

George Claisin.

Mr. J. Crosby Brown loans Children in the Snow, by
Edward Frere, and The Grandmother's Fête, by Du

Mr. J. Crosby Brown loans Children in the Snow, by Edward Frere, and The Grandmother's Fête, by Duronger.

Mr. C. F. Chickering loans Mars and Venus Before the Gods of the Olympus, 1740, by Bouche.
Robert L. Cutting, loans La Surprise, by Alfred Stevens; La Chatelaine, by Vibert, and the Grand Canal in Venice, by Ziem.

James De W. Cutting, loans Sur Le Terrain, by Sorbi, and Le lonate interromapu, by Madrazo.

Mr. August Belmont loans Wurtemberg Peasant Woman, by O'Becker, Berlin, and T. R. Butler loans Maternal Solicitude, by W. Bouguereau.

W. B. Diusmore loans The Dealer in Arms, by Gérome; Rare Treasures, Boutloonne; The New Novel, Willems; Going to the Bail, Toulmouche, and The Picnic, by Rossi.

Benjamin J. Arnold loans Le Saurce—Young Girl and Cupid, by Finchart; Day Dreams, Mme. A. Rastel, and The Autiquarian, by A. Glesenti.

Walter Cary Tuckerman loans Portrait of Cardinal Bentivogilo, by Vandyck.

Henry G. De Forest loans The Vestal Virgin, by Hector Le Raux; Sheep in a Stable, Eugene Verboeckhoven, and Autumn Scene, by Jervis McEntee.

In the jewel case which is surrounded all the time so densely that it is almost impossible to see what is

BRIC-A-BRAC.
In the jewel case which is surrounded all the time In the jewei case which is surrounded all the time so densely that it is almost impossible to see what is 'in it the old Dutch chatelaines attract the attention of young ladies. "If I owned that chatelaine," said a young lady, looking enviously through the glass, "I'd wear it; wouldn't it make a sensation on Fifth ave-

young lady, looking enviously through the class, "I'd wear it; wouldn't it make a sensation on Fifth avenue!" Mr. Prime's cabinets of pottery and porcelain divides attention with the jewei case.

RARE WARE.

The piece of Capo di Monti loaned by Mrs. N. P. Hosack is probably the finest specimen or this ware it america. Old pieces of this porcelain are very hard to procure, and it is so well imitated that one is very likely to be deceived. Fine specimens decorated with colored relief are costly. They include shell and flower work, as well as groups of figures. Those made in the second period siter 1750, decorated with colored reliefs, have been extansively reproduced at Florence, where the Doccia factory, having bought the old moulds of Capo di Mouti, has constantly made imitations rotaining the Capo mark. A room in the palace at Portici was covered with plaques of this ware, of which mirror frames and chandeliers were also made. The peculiar quality of the work in the left hand corner of Mrs. Hosack's plaque proves its genuineness. A careful examination will show where it has been broken and mended. Knobs of doors and handles of knives and spoons were made of this porcelain; of the latter a set will be found in the case at the upper end of the bricabrac room. There were a great many articles sent to the exhibition since its opening, but they were returned with thanks, as they were too late to be catalogued or even placed. Those who visited the exhibition yesterday had a good time looking at the things without being jestled by the crowd during the day. In the evening, however, the attendance was large.

THE OLYPHANT COLLECTION.

THE PICTURES TO BE EXHIBITED IN THE ACADEMY AND SOLD AT CHICKERING HALL.

The collection of paintings of American artists, the property of Mr. Robert M. Olyphant, for twenty years known as a collector in this city, will be on free exhibition in the large gallery of the Academy of Design from to-morrow until the 18th of the month, prior to their sale at Chickering Hall on the evening of that date and the day following. The majority o the 160 paintings forming the collection are early works of the artists at present living, others by ar-

the 169 paintings forming the collection are early works of the artists at present living, others by artists deceased and still others painted in their prime by men who have weakened in their art as they have aged. The greater number of the pictures were perchased from the artists, and many before the men had made their reputations.

Among the larger works are Kensett's "October Afternoon—Lake George," Thomas Coie's "Hurricane," a scene in New England by Church, Henry Peter Gray's fine "Judgment of Paris," Luttee's boldly painted "leonoclast," George H. Boughton's pathetic canvas, "Hester Prynne," from Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter," recently engraved in the Art Journal, Cropsay's "Mount Jeflerson, N. H.," Eawin White's "Sarred Session," Huntington's "Counterfeit Note," a very carefully told story, and A. B. Durand's land-scape, "Symbol."

The following were also noted:—A charming Casilear, a view of a Swiss lake; a couple of smaller Boughtons, one very admirable; a good example of Whittredge; a number of smaller Kensetts, some in his best ven; a pleasing Lambdin; a very noticeable little figure piece by William Morgan, agtri with a parrot; an old woman, by Euwin White; J. G. Brown's picture of a hitle boy stumbing along through the snow; two canvases in A. B. Durand's best style; a J. G. Baker; one of Wyant's fine landscapes; a good Examma Jonnson; a single figure canvas of a solder trying his blade, by Ehringer; a smail Tiffany and a good coleman.

Among the other artists represented are S. J. Guy,

good Coieman.

Among the other artists represented are S. J. Guy,
E. L. Henry, Mr. Hubbard, W. J. Hennessy, George
Inness, David Johnson, H. A. Loop, Jervis McEntee,
A. F. Tait and Messrs. Suydam, Vedder and Wier.
There are in all sixty-sever artists represented. R.
Somerville will be the auctioneer, the sale and exhibition being under the direction of Mr. S. P. Avery.

MISS DANA'S MARRIAGE.

Miss Dana, daughter of Mr. Charles A. Dana, editor of the Sun, was married last night at the residence of her distinguished father, on Dosoris Island, near Gien Cove, L. L., to Dr. W. H. Draper (not'a relative of Projessor Draper), of East Thirty-seventh street, in this city. A number of the intimate friends and relatives connected with the families of the bride and private and family nature, without any ostentations

OUR MEXICAN RELATIONS.

subject of the state of trade between the United States and Mexico and the measures contemplating its fullest development.